

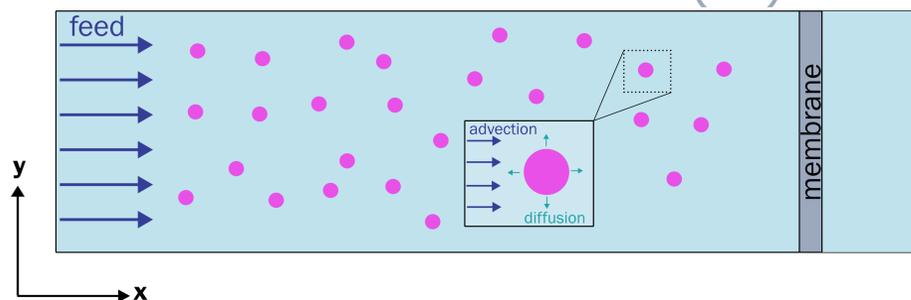
## OBJECTIVES

(1) Draw from classical membrane filtration theory to develop a Monte Carlo code built on physical, real-world parameters to capture flux decline and recovery in dead-end membrane filtration.

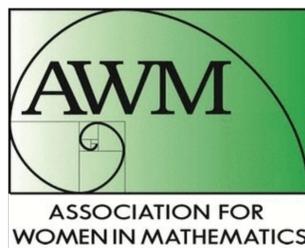
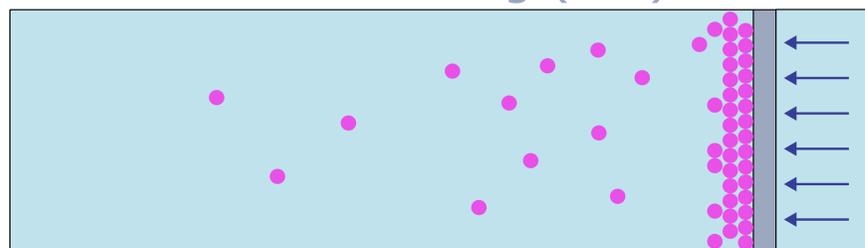
(2) Explore how varying backwashing parameters (frequency, flow rate, etc.) affects flux recovery and implement fitting algorithms to estimate unknown parameter values.

## FILTRATION PHASES

### Forward Filtration (FF)



### Backwashing (BW)



NSF CBET-2211001

## MODEL

Foulant transport is modeled as a stochastic advection-diffusion equation:

$$dX(t) = J(t) dt + \sqrt{2\kappa} dW(t)$$

$$dY(t) = \sqrt{2\kappa} dW(t)$$

$X(t), Y(t)$  : position of particle at time  $t$  [m]

$J(t)$  : axial flux [m/s]

$\kappa$  : diffusion coefficient [m<sup>2</sup>/s]

$dW(t)$  : 1D Brownian motion [s<sup>1/2</sup>]

$t$  : time [s]

Flux is calculated throughout the simulations according to our equation adapted from classical filtration theory [1] to integrate experimental parameters:

$$J(t) = \frac{J_0}{1 + J_0 \cdot \frac{F_{\text{conc}}}{n} \cdot F_{\text{area}} \cdot A_{\text{adj}} \cdot B_{\text{gr}}(t)}$$

$J_0$  : initial flux [m/s]

$F_{\text{conc}}$  : concentration of foulants in feed [cells/m<sup>3</sup>]

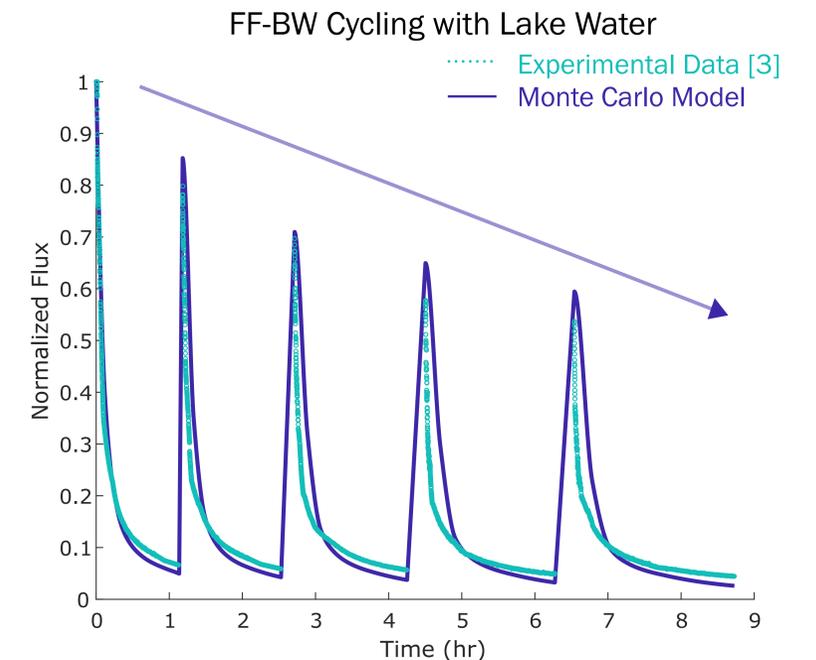
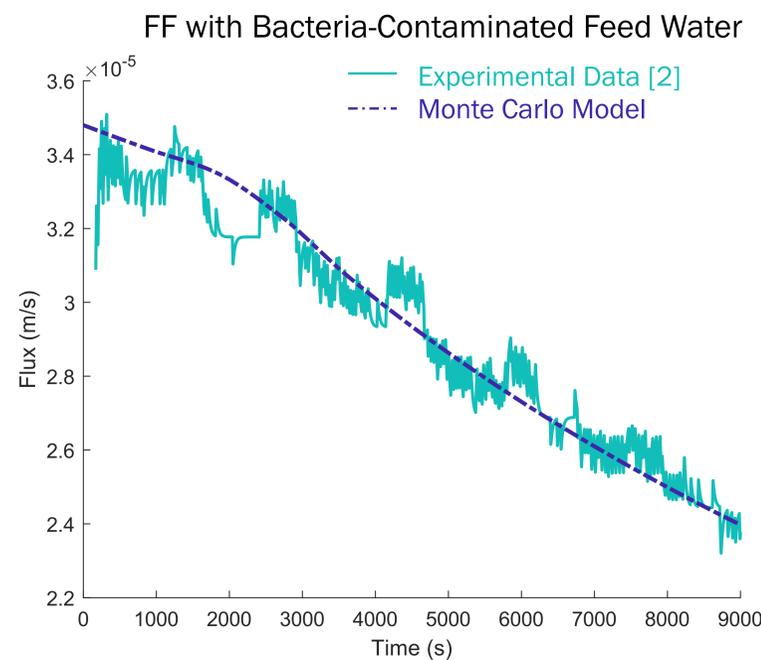
$n$  : foulant input rate [cells/s]

$F_{\text{area}}$  : cross-sectional area of single foulant [m<sup>2</sup>/cell]

$A_{\text{adj}}$  : non-physical parameter fit to experimental data [-]

$F_{\text{gr}}$  : # of foulants on the membrane [cells]

## RESULTS: FLUX DECLINE AND RECOVERY



Backwashing cleans the membrane to recover some of the flux lost during forward filtration, but not all of it. Thus, the flux follows a downward trend overall.

## FUTURE WORK

- (1) Simulate FF-BW cycles of contaminated water containing foulants with multiple particle sizes.
- (2) Extend from 2D to 3D to visualize cake formation at the membrane.

[1] Bowen et al., *Journal of Membrane Science*, 1995.

[2] Xu & Chellam, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 2005.

[3] Gamage & Chellam, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 2014.